

TO SELL A FAMOUS PLACE.

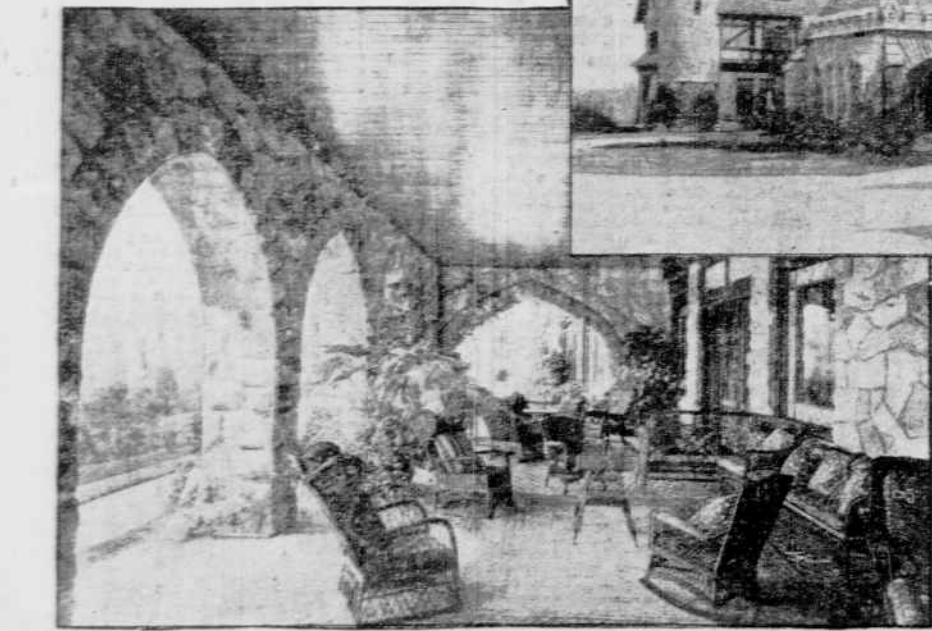
ANSON PHELPS STOKES'S SHADOW
BROOK HAS FEW RIVALS
IN AMERICA.

Many friends of Anson Phelps Stokes were greatly interested in the interview with him which The Tribune yesterday published exclusively and in which he told of his intention to sell his magnificent country home, Shadow Brook, in Lenox. This house is famous all over the land. Without doubt it is one of the largest and costliest country houses in the United States. Even since it was finished, in 1894, it has been one of the show places of the Berkshire Hills region. The house stands at the north end of Mahkeenac Lake, near the centre of the estate, which includes about 1,000 acres, divided into parks and lawns, and intersected by private roads, brooks and drives. Groves of trees diversify the landscape, and from many points on the estate views are obtained which are not excelled anywhere in the Berkshires. The grounds include that part of Lenox and Stockbridge made famous by Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" and Shadow Brook itself stands only a short distance from the site of the "little red house," where Hawthorne lived and wrote. Mr. Stokes's house is constructed principally of native blue limestone, quarried on the estate. The stonework of the exterior rises from 12 to 50 feet high. Wood is also used extensively on the exterior above the stone. Heavy rough axed cypress timbers give a picturesque effect and the spaces between them are filled with rough cast cement in patterns. All the eaves have heavy projections, and the roof is of tiles. The architecture is Gothic. The house is about 400 feet long and 150 wide. It is not in the form of a rectangle, however, and the distance around its outer walls is 1,100 feet. House and land cost probably about \$2,000,000.

HANDSOME MAIN ENTRANCE.

The main entrance, on the north, is through a porte cochère 32 by 16 feet, supported by stone columns. Above this is a cathedral window in the main gable, 12 by 30 feet, which lights the main hall. The entire height of this gable is 52 feet. On the right of this entrance is a colonnade 40 by 10 feet, with Gothic arches. To the right of this is a circular window lighting the breakfast room, which looks north and east. Next is the rear hall and porch, with a balcony above looking east. On the left of the porte cochère is a large window and entrance to Mr. Stokes's office, through a porch with three Gothic arches of stone, and to the left of this is a great window of leaded plate glass, which admits light into the music room. Then comes a stone tower on the northeast corner, which is 40 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, perfectly fireproof, having no wood in its construction, with stone stairways leading to the upper stories. This tower is designed for a fire escape.

On the north side, where carriages drive in to the main entrance, is a court the entire length of the building, 400 feet long and 200 feet wide, inclosed by a great stone wall and varying in height. On the east side of the porch opening into the music room and billiard room, 85 feet long by 16 feet wide, and leading on the south side, 80 feet more, to the bay window of the parlor. The porch is supported by Gothic stone columns. The bay window of the parlor is octagonal, 26 feet in diameter, and overlooks the south and east. On the south side of the house is what is known as the lawn front. The great porch on the south side is 65 by 19 feet, and the entire south porch is supported by pointed arches, cut gable courses and carved ornaments. The main gable over the porch is 62 feet wide and 28 feet high, of stone, with battlement tops and projecting timbers. The gable roof above this is 20 feet wide and 40 feet high, making the distance to the ground from the apex 62 feet. The porch on this side opens out of the main



SOUTH PORCH.

WINDOWS OVERLOOK THE LAKE.

To the left of the porch is a mammoth octagonal bay window, 32 feet across, that furnishes light to the library. The view from this great window to the south, and, in fact, from all the windows on the south side, is especially charming, overlooking Mahkeenac Lake and a large expanse of country, with the dome of the Tacoma in the background, twenty miles away. To the left of this window is the conservatory, and next to this the dining room, with a large circular tower of stone, 26 feet in diameter, 40 feet to the eaves and 75 feet to the apex. The great circular window in the first story looks out from the dining room extension. East of this tower are the windows of the main dining room. This part of the building has a stone battlement top with stone gargoyles.

Running back to the northwest of the structure is the kitchen department, 150 feet long. The entrance on the north side from the porte cochère is through a large porch with English tile floor. This entrance leads into a hall 31 by 45 feet. The hall has a large fireplace and is finished in white and mahogany, with beautiful wainscot and a carved cornice. From the hall, which runs north and south, wide double doors open into the parlor, 30 by 30 feet, with an octagonal window 29 feet in diameter and an eastern exposure. North of the parlor, and opening out of the hall, is Mr. Stokes's room, 30 by 25 feet, with a northern exposure. It is finished in light oak. On the west side of these rooms is the music room, 36 by 56 feet, and 16 feet high. The floor of this room is lower than the other rooms, three steps leading to it. It has a great fireplace and a music gallery for an orchestra. Opening out of it to the south and east is a large veranda, and on the north side windows opening on the entrance court. The music room has a polished oak floor laid in mosaic. Its furnishings are white and gold, with many rich carvings, and it is beautifully decorated. North of the music room is the billiard room, 25 by 30 feet, lighted by a great bay window to the east, with doorways opening upon the porch looking to the north and west and the main entrance of the court. In the

corner of the billiard room is the stone fireplace tower and stone stairs. The billiard room is finished in oak, with a polished floor, having a fireplace and mantel of stone. To the east of the main hall is a side hall leading to the main staircase, out of which open toilet rooms. This hall also has an entrance from the stone porch on the east of the carriage entrance.

LIBRARY, HALL AND FIREPLACES.

Opening from the main hall and side hall is a library, 11 by 40 feet, having a southern exposure and commanding a most charming view to the south. The library also opens into the conservatory. The woodwork is mahogany. It has great fireplaces and all the modern appliances. To the west of the library and side hall is the main staircase hall, three steps above the library in the main hall. It is lighted by an octagonal window 35 feet in diameter, and also by large windows opening to the north. It has a great stone fireplace. This hall is beautifully finished. It opens into the conservatory. The main staircase is elaborately carved. The first landing is 12 feet square and the stairs are 12 feet broad. Leading to the next landing, which is 12 by 30 feet, is a great recess window looking to the south, overlooking a most beautiful landscape. The stairs are painted white, with mahogany railings. The staircase hall is also in white, richly carved and decorated, with mahogany doors and floors. Southwest of the staircase hall is the dining room, 31 by 36 feet, principally lighted by a bay window 22 feet in diameter. The dining room is finished in bog oak, with a wainscoting nine feet high. There is a mantel of oak, and a stone fireplace. The outlook from this room is east south and west, and it also opens in the conservatory. Northwest of the staircase hall is the breakfast room, 16 by 28 feet, having a circular window at one end. It faces the main entrance court.

The kitchen department and offices, including men's rooms, pantries and servants' halls, are fitted up with every possible modern convenience. The first floor of the main house is so arranged by sliding doors and archways that it can all be opened up into one vast reception hall for large entertainments. For smaller entertainments various parts of it can be thrown together to suit the occasion. The second and third floors are divided up into apartments and suites or rooms with every convenience and improvement—electric lights, fire places, sanitary plumbing, dressing and toilet rooms, together with every other device for comfort, safety and convenience, consistent with a perfectly appointed home.

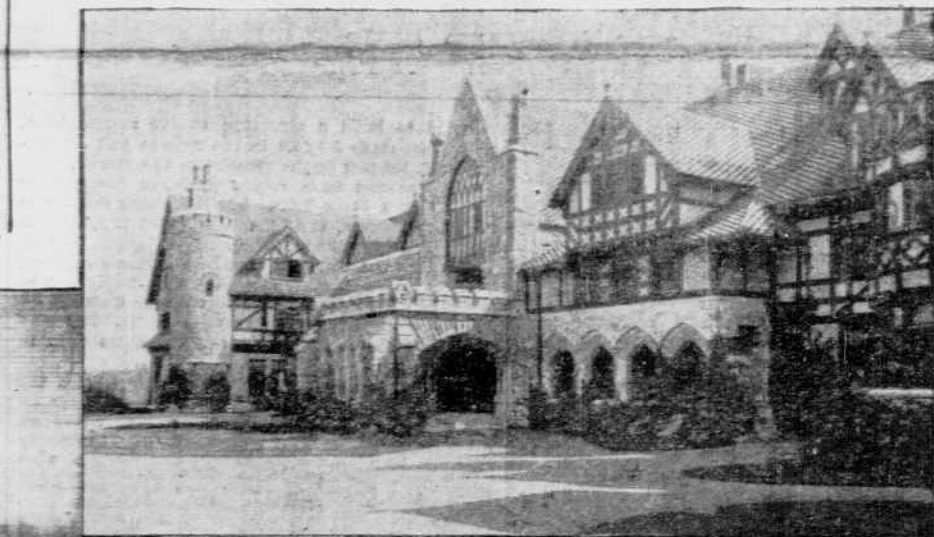
Mr. Stokes gives as his reason for selling Shadow Brook a determination to spend his summers in the Adirondacks, where he can get plenty of boating. Riding and driving have become painful to him since the accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs. He has a "camp" near Paul Smith's.

A FAULT SAVES A TORPEDO BOAT.

LOOSELY THREADED JOINT IN THE STILLETTO PROBABLY PREVENTED DISASTER AT NEWPORT.

The United States Navy might have been a torpedo boat shy as the result of the autumn manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron last week had not the main steam pipe of the Stiletto contained a loosely threaded joint. At least it is to this joint that the officers and men who were on her believe they owe their lives. The Stiletto is the first torpedo boat ever purchased by the United States. She was a small wooden yacht before she was transferred to the Navy. Deck plates and fast machinery were put in and her work paved the way for the magnificent torpedo fleet which the country now possesses. She was one of the six torpedo boats which supported the battleships Kearsarge, Indiana and Texas in their attack on Newport Harbor last

NORTH PORCH AND ENTRANCE.



SOUTH PORCH.

Monday night. The other five were modern boats, and among the best in the torpedo fleet, but the Stiletto was the only one which succeeded in doing anything. All of the other boats were picked up by the powerful searchlights on Fort Grebel and Fort Adams. The Stiletto slipped along unseen and made a victim of the monster hull of the Massachusetts.

The Stiletto skirted the shore under the very muzzles of the massive guns on Fort Adams. A few hundred yards off the fort the Massachusetts was lying at anchor, with her searchlights sending brilliant flashes over the water in many directions. All of the other torpedo boats had been put out and returned to their station at Goat Island, where their men mourned defeat. The Stiletto alone was missing, and every searchlight which the defending force could muster was busy looking for her. At last she was within striking distance, and Lieutenant Phelps fired a red rocket to signify that the Massachusetts was his victim. In an instant the battleship's flashlight was turned on the little craft with blinding force. It dazzled the eyes of the Stiletto's men, and they could not see where they were going. Lieutenant Phelps put his helm over with the idea of clearing the battleship. Dead ahead was a massive stone wharf, at which the Fort Adams tender landed. This could not be seen for the searchlight.

The boat had been half a minute on the new course, with the battleship's light following every move, when suddenly there was a crash, a grinding of timbers and the roar of escaping steam. She had run on a reef a few feet outside the wharf. Every one on deck was knocked flat by the shock. Lieutenant Lincoln, who was on board, sprang over the low rail and plunged into the water. Firemen and others struggled with the closed hatches in a mad effort to reach the deck and escape the scalding steam, which they expected would burst from the trembling pipes at any moment. For a second or two the propeller picked himself out of a tangle of machinery and shut off the steam. Then the engine room was flooded with water, and the boat began to sink. The crew were struggling to escape, but the boat was sinking so fast that they were unable to do so. The boat was now being repaired.

Fletcher

On Monday, October first, FLETCHER, formerly with L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., will open a Ladies' Costumers and Haberdashers Establishment at 534 Fifth Ave.

Only the most exclusive goods will be carried, and Expert Fitters employed.

An inspection of the stock is cordially invited.

534 FIFTH AVENUE.

PICTURESQUE GERMANY.

GLIMPSES OF IT IN OLD CATHEDRAL TOWNS—THE TRIUMPHS OF INDUSTRIALISM.

Augsburg, August 27.

As Germany grows more prosperous it becomes less picturesque and more prosaic. The Rhine towns have been modernized and improved until they have lost the charm of quaintness. Tall factory chimneys are seen all the way from Frankfurt to Düsseldorf; there is a smell of smoke and smudge everywhere, and there is the ceaseless rattling of trolleys in city thoroughfares and rural highways; and there are swarms of contented working people in the oldest cathedral towns. Industrialism has transformed the Fatherland within the compass of thirty years. It has become the busiest country on the Continent, and is pulsating with industrial energy and mercantile enterprise. The old order of National life has passed away, and Germany has entered upon a career of commercial progress with methodical habits, qualities of mind and forces of character which are enabling it to take a foremost rank in the rivalries of the modern world. American tourists may lament the decline of romanticism and the substitution of brick manufactories for relics of medieval architecture, but they are duly impressed by the modern progress of the Fatherland, and the systematic operation of forces which are creating an industrial empire. Having leisure for a restful holiday journey.



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Special attention paid to the cuisine.

A number of very desirable suites to rent for the winter.

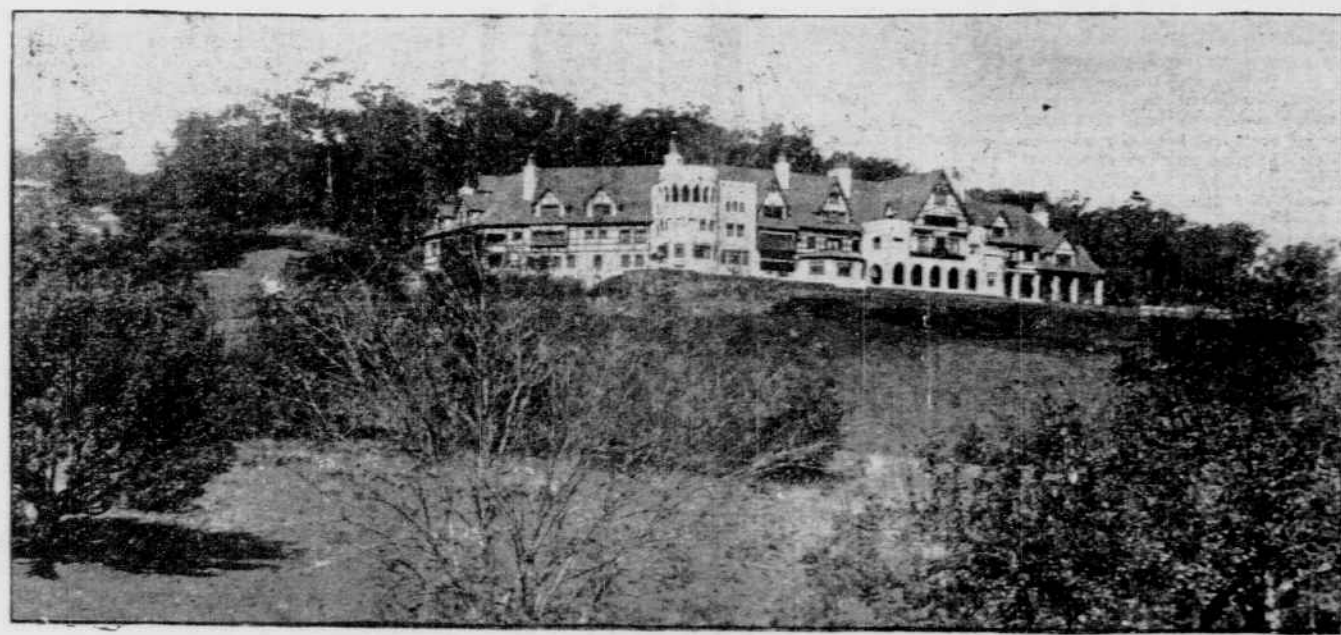
"Ladies will find the restaurant of this hotel a most convenient place for luncheon."

tained their quaint, Old World aspect, and can fascinate the eyes of travellers with glimpses of picturesque streets, roof lines and water-fronts.

AN OLD FASHIONED GERMAN TOWN. Among these exceptionally quaint towns the first place must be accorded to Ulm. Ordinarily, the traveller, hurrying on from Heidelberg or Stuttgart to Munich, is content with a single glance at the noble minster spire towering high above the roof lines of the water girt city; but Ulm is an old fashioned German town which has escaped the ravages of improvement and restoration, and is as picturesque and quaint as either Bruges or Ghent, in Belgium. There are medieval towers and timber built houses at every turning of the narrow streets, and along the waterfront there are high pitched roofs and ancient stone bridges which are as artistic as anything to be seen in beautiful old Dordrecht. There are well preserved patrician mansions built centuries ago; there is a fine Gothic-Renaissance town hall; there is a quaint market place, with a fifteenth century fountain as good as any of the decorative sculptured fountains of Nuremberg, and high above rambling alley and street and mossgrown quays is the majestic Gothic cathedral, with its modern spire, completed from the designs of one of the old time architects. Ulm is filled with treasure trove which is dear to the heart of the tourist in search of the picturesque.

Speyer is another German town which has not lost its old time fascination for sympathetic sightseers. It has the best of the three typical Romanesque cathedrals of the Fatherland, the others being at Worms and Mayence. This simple but grand basilica is approached through a massive gate tower at the bottom of a broad

ANSON PHELPS STOKES'S HOUSE AT LENOX, MASS.



VIEW FROM FOOT OF LAWN.

I have been making the rounds of the cathedral towns in the hope of catching some glimpses of the old and picturesque Germany, which is invariably beautiful and quaint when it has remained unchanged. I ought, perhaps, to have been warned against illusions by a previous visit to Aachen, the city of Charlemagne, where emperors were crowned for centuries, diets of the Holy Roman Empire held, and three historic treaties negotiated after famous wars. The crumbling cathedral with its traditions of eleven hundred years still remains, and there is a Gothic Rathaus near by; but the crooked lanes have been straightened and flanked with handsome business blocks. Charlemagne's city is now a hive of artisans and is encircled with clusters of factory villages. Possibly I should have been more successful in discovering relics of a musty and mythical past if I had started at Treves, on the Moselle, where, in addition to many Roman remains, there is a cathedral which illustrates ecclesiastical architecture from the fourth to the thirteenth century; but, beginning at Cologne, I followed the Rhine through Bonn and Coblenz to Mayence, and, after a detour through Worms, Speyer, Strassburg, Constance and Ulm, I have come to ancient Augsburg. Freiburg, with its noble Gothic cathedral, I have not seen, but the circuit has included the most famous of the German cathedral towns; and among them only three or four have re-

street, and, unlike other German cathedrals, it is encompassed by a spacious churchyard, where one may ramble by the hour among trees, catching glimpses of a ruined Roman tower, fountains and statues and many medieval relics. Few tourists from America include Speyer in their itineraries, being content to admire the Gothic cathedrals at Cologne and Strassburg, and to reserve their enthusiasm for Heidelberg castle and Nuremberg; but they would be better advised if they were to make the short detour which would enable them to see the earlier examples of Romanesque cathedral architecture. Mayence, Worms and Speyer lie close together, and their cathedrals offer a striking contrast to the splendid Gothic temples at Cologne, Strassburg and Ulm. At Constance, which, while close to the Swiss frontier, is a German city, they will also see an eleventh century basilica cathedral, although the modern Gothic tower which has been added in the present century ill comports with the antique classical design; but the town itself, with its gate towers, historic council chamber, ancient houses with frescoed fronts, monastery, hotel and fine old roofs, answers all the requirements of travel.

Finally, I shall include Augsburg in the list of German towns which may be visited for the sake of their Old World charm and charm. The cathedral is too complete in style and too low in vaulting to possess either symmetry or

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beauty; but the town is filled with Renaissance houses, many of them adorned with frescoes, and there are medieval streets, like the Jacobine, which can hardly be rivalled in Germany, at least outside of Nuremberg. Augsburg is a city of sculptured fountains, quaint towers and Renaissance churches and decorations, where every ramble is a source of delight. In my holiday journey I have not succeeded in forgetting that there was a blundering war dragging on in South Africa, and that Pandora's box had been opened in Peking, to the bewilderment of the civilized world, until I have taken one stroll after another in this fascinating city of the Imperial Augustus, with its antique air of distinction.

MODERNIZED BY MANUFACTURING.

Cologne is thoroughly modernized and has been converted into a great centre of manufacturing. Bonn has a Romanesque cathedral, the cloisters of the twelfth century and a university, but factories have multiplied there, and it is a stronghold of German industry. Coblenz

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that while our buyer was in Europe this summer several large factories offered to close out their entire line of samples at a reduction of 50% or more, or one-half the regular wholesale price, the only condition being that we take their entire line. These purchases were finally consummated and the goods are now here, and we believe that the sale of these samples will be one of, if not THE greatest, china event of the season. In many instances there are only one or two articles of a kind, but there are thousands of kinds. This will be an opportunity for Christmas shopping, although it may seem early to think of the holidays yet. Any one wishing to can have goods held for later delivery. We only give you below a slight outline of the goods.

There are over 1,000 rich Bohemian glass vases, ranging in price upwards from 25c each. In most instances they are one-half the original value or less. There are also hock glasses and handled lemons which can be made up into assorted dozens to good advantage.

For the advantage of selecting and selling, many of the articles have been arranged on several tables as follows:

Here will be found plates, cups and saucers, fancy trays, covered boxes, bon-bons, etc.

Fancy brush and comb trays, teapot tiles, ring stands, bon-bons with open edges, with rich flower decoration in gold.

Sugars, creamers, candlesticks, salad bowls, covered bon-bons, plates, etc.

There is a large number of these rich Vienna vases, handsomely decorated and Ormula mounted. They are priced at from \$1.25 to \$9.00, the real value being from \$2.50 to \$18.00. There is an opportunity for choice picking. There are also richly decorated card baskets with magnificent figure centre decoration and Ormula mounted. \$5.00 each, real value \$10.00. These goods cannot be duplicated again, and we would commend them to your immediate attention.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

commercial education are open to all classes. The Germans, after finding out for themselves what were the general policies which were best calculated to promote the industrial prosperity of the new empire, have adhered to them with persistent determination. The currency question was settled between 1871 and 1873 on a gold basis, and there has been no subsequent disturbance from that source. After an unsatisfactory experience with free trade, protection was adopted as a more convenient system for an empire of federated States and as a more trustworthy method of developing national industries; and this policy has not been reversed. A merchant marine, with the fastest steamships afloat, has been built; foreign commerce has been enlarged by the invasion of every market; and a great impetus has been imparted to the industrial energies of the Fatherland. In every town there are building operations on a large scale; the streets are fairly astir with mercantile bustle; the faces of working people are happy and contented; and there is a great exodus of well-to-do merchants and manufacturers every summer to Switzerland and the Tyrol for holiday travel.

The American tourist, while lamenting the loss of picturesque Germany, can hardly fail to be impressed with the marvellous change which has been wrought in the Fatherland by the new industrial movement.

I. N. F.

COLLEGE SEALS AS WHISKY STANDS.
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Legal steps will be taken to remove the seal of the University of Chicago from a brand of Philadelphia whiskey. Recently officials of the university discovered that the official seal, which is stamped in all the diplomas of the graduates and on all university legal papers, has been adopted for advertising purposes by the distilling company. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, the secretary, was instructed to confer with the attorney of the university, Noble B. Judah, for the purpose of having the attorney investigate the case, and to advise as to what relief the university can have. "No doubt if there is ground we will prosecute," said Dr. Goodspeed last night. "We shall follow the advice of the attorney."

TO AVOID DANGERS OF HATTERAS.

CANAL PROPOSED BETWEEN BEAUFORT AND NORFOLK—SURVEY BEING MADE.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 29 (Special).—If the present plans of the Government are carried out the dangerous sea route off Cape Hatteras will soon be a thing of the past. A survey was begun recently by the Government at two points for an immense inland water route, which will avoid altogether the Cape. The proposed route will extend from Beaufort, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., and will be accomplished by a great canal, which will embrace a part of the Dismal Swamp Canal, which is eighteen miles long and eight feet deep. This canal would have a depth of eight feet more, as the proposed canal is to be sixteen feet deep.